UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/988,050	11/16/2001	Bong-Hoe Kim	HI-0055	7845

34610 7590 09/10/2004

FLESHNER & KIM, LLP
P.O. BOX 221200
CHANTILLY, VA 20153

EXAMINER	
DEAN, RAYMOND S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2684	5

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/988,050	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S Dean	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 November 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *4*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figures 1 and 2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1 – 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Van Lieshout et al. (US 2001/0036823).

Regarding Claim 1, Van Lieshout teaches in a wireless communication system in which a first base station transmits data to a plurality of mobile stations through one communication channel (Figure 1, Section 0023 lines 5 – 8) and transmits control information of the communication channel via at least one control channel (Section 0032), a method of transmitting control information of downlink shared channel comprising the step of: transmitting the control information of the downlink shared channel of the first base station to the mobile station by a second base station, if the mobile station and the second base station are under communication (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0004 lines 1 – 7, Section 0005 line 3, the base station can be a RAN node), and the second base station transmits data to a plurality of mobile stations via it's own downlink shared channel (Section 0023 lines 5 – 8, all of the Node Bs will have the capability to transmit data to a plurality of UEs via shared channels) and transmits the control information of the downlink shared channel of the second base station via a control channel (Section 0004 lines 4 – 7, Section 0032, all of the Node Bs will have the capability to transmit control information via a control channels such that the UEs can be configured properly thus enabling said UEs to demodulate the data transmitted over the shared channel).

Regarding Claim 2, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the control information of the downlink-shared channel of the first base station is delivered from the first base station to the second base station (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0005 line 3, the RAN node can be a base station).

Regarding Claim 3, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the delivery of the control information is conducted between the first RNC that controls the first base station and the second RNC that controls the second base station (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0005 lines 1 – 2, Section 0019 lines 1 – 5, the RAN node can be a RNC).

Regarding Claim 4, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 3. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the first RNC transmits the control information to the second RNC using a control frame of a user plane (Figure 1, Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

Regarding Claim 5, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 3. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the first RNC transmits the control information to the first base station using the control frame of the user plane (Figure 1, Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

Regarding Claim 6, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 3. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the first RNC transmits the control information to the second RNC using the control message of the control plane (Figure 1, Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

Regarding Claim 7, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 3. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the first RNC transmits the control

information to the first base station using the control frame of the user plane (Figure 1, Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

4. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Toskala et al. (US 6,650,905).

Regarding Claim 31, Toskala teaches a method for controlling power of TFCI field for DSCH when an associated DCH is in a situation of soft handover in a mobile communication system (Column 9 lines 61 – 67, Column 10 lines 18 – 42), the method comprising the steps of: determining whether a base station which transmits DSCH is a primary base station or not (Column 10 lines 18 – 29) performing power control differently according to whether a base station which transmits the DSCH is the primary base station or not and whether a SSDT mode is operating or not (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, when the mobile station is in the SSDT mode there will be a base station that is selected as the primary base station, said mobile station will conduct power control with said base station as opposed to conducting power control with a plurality of base stations when said mobile station is not in SSDT mode).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 8 – 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Lieshout et al. (US 2001/0036823) in view of Toskala et al. (US 6,650,905).

Regarding Claim 8, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Van Lieshout does not teach wherein if the first base station is a primary base station, the transmission power of a channel including the control information is different according to the operation status of the SSDT of the mobile station.

Toskala teaches wherein if the base station is a primary base station, the transmission power of a channel including the control information is different according to the operation status of the SSDT of the mobile station (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the transmission power will be changed due to the addition of the power offsets when the UE is in SSDT mode).

Van Lieshout and Toskala both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the SSDT method taught by Toskala in the UMTS system of Van Lieshout for the purpose of preventing the DSCH power control for a UE from suffering by preventing the power level from being set according to a non dominating dedicated channel as taught by Toskala.

Regarding Claim 9, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Van Lieshout does not teach wherein if SSDT is not in an operation mode in the mobile station, then the first base station is designated as a non-primary base station.

Toskala teaches wherein if SSDT is not in an operation mode in the mobile station, then the base station is designated as a non-primary base station (Column 10 lines 18 – 29, when the UE is not in SSDT mode there will be no designation of primary cells thus the cell that is selected as primary when said UE is in SSDT mode will not be primary when said UE is not in SSDT mode).

Van Lieshout and Toskala both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the SSDT method taught by Toskala in the UMTS system of Van Lieshout for the purpose of enabling the UE of Van Lieshout to have the option of selecting primary cells thus preventing the DSCH power control for said UE from suffering by preventing the power level from being set according to a non dominating dedicated channel as taught by Toskala.

Regarding Claim 10, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Van Lieshout does not teach wherein if the first base station is designated as a non-primary base station, then the channel including the control information is transmitted by increasing the transmission power up to a predetermined level.

Toskala teaches wherein if the base station is designated as a non-primary base station, then the channel including the control information is transmitted by increasing the transmission power up to a predetermined level (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the transmission power will be increased to a predetermined level due to the addition of the power offsets).

Van Lieshout and Toskala both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the SSDT method taught by Toskala in the UMTS system of Van Lieshout for the purpose of preventing the DSCH power control for a UE from suffering by preventing the power level from being set according to a non dominating dedicated channel as taught by Toskala.

Regarding Claim 11, Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Van Lieshout does not teach wherein the transmission power of a channel including the control information is adjusted based on a TPC command initiated from the transmission power of the communication channel in the first base station.

Toskala teaches wherein the transmission power of a channel including the control information is adjusted based on a TPC command initiated from the transmission power of the communication channel in the base station. (Column 10 lines 38 – 42, the transmission power of the DPCCH will be adjusted based on the addition of the power offsets to the TPC command power, TFCI power, and pilot signal power).

Van Lieshout and Toskala both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the power adjustment method taught by Toskala in the UMTS system of Van Lieshout for the purpose of enabling the primary base station to transmit at an optimal power level thus compensating for the non-primary cells whose transmissions are switched off which would ultimately prevent the DSCH power control

for a UE from suffering by preventing the power level from being set according to a non dominating dedicated channel as taught by Toskala.

Regarding Claim 12, Van Lieshout teaches in a wireless communication system in which a first base station transmits data to a plurality of mobile stations through one communication channel (Figure 1, Section 0023 lines 5 – 8) and transmits control information of the communication channel via at least one control channel (Section 0032),

Van Lieshout does not teach a method of transmitting control information of downlink shared channel to a mobile station comprising the step of: increasing the transmission power of the channel including the control information that the first base station transmits, if the mobile station and a second base station are under communication, and the second base station does not transmit the control information of the downlink shared channel of the first base station to the mobile station.

Toskala teaches a method of transmitting control information of downlink shared channel to a mobile station comprising the step of: increasing the transmission power of the channel including the control information that the first base station transmits, if the mobile station and a second base station are under communication (Figure 4, Figure 10, Column 10 lines 18 – 42, when the UE is in SSDT mode the transmission power of the primary base station will be increased due to the addition of the power offsets), and the second base station does not transmit the control information of the downlink shared channel to the mobile station (Column 10 lines 25 – 29).

Van Lieshout and Toskala both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the SSDT method taught by Toskala in the UMTS system of Van Lieshout for the purpose of preventing the DSCH power control for a UE from suffering by preventing the power level from being set according to a non dominating dedicated channel as taught by Toskala.

Regarding Claim 13, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Toskala further teaches wherein the level of increasing the transmission power is predetermined (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, when the UE is in SSDT mode there will be primary cells and non-primary cells, the transmission power will be increased to a predetermined level due to the addition of the power offsets).

Regarding Claim 14, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Toskala further teaches wherein, if the second base station is one of the active base station for handover, the increase of transmission power depends on a ratio of the number of the active base station that does not transmit the control information to the number of the whole active base stations (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the transmission power of the primary base station will be increased by the addition of power offsets, said power offsets will vary based on the number of non-primary cells such that the transmission power of said primary base station will compensate for power not transmitted by said non-primary cells).

Regarding Claim 15, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the control

information is transmitted from the first base station to the second base station (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0005 line 3, the RAN node can be a base station).

Regarding Claim 16, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 13. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the transmission of the control information is conducted between the first RNC that controls the first base station and the second RNC that controls the second base station (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0005 lines 1 – 2, Section 0019 lines 1 - 5, the RAN node can be a RNC).

Regarding Claim 17, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 15. Van Lieshout further teaches wherein the first RNC decides the transmission status of the control information and transmits the control information to the first base station (Figure 1, Section 0020 lines 1 – 8).

Regarding Claim 18, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Toskala further teaches wherein, if the second base station is one of the active base stations for handover, then the communication is conducted between one of the mobile stations and the third base station through the control channel (Figure 10, all of the base stations will have control channels on which said base stations can communicate with the mobile stations), the transmission power of the channel including the control information transmitted by the third base station is increased up to a predetermined level (Figure 10, Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the third base station can be the primary base station and therefore the transmission power of said base station will be increased by the addition of the power offsets). Van Lieshout further teaches a base station that transmits the control information of the

communication channel of another base station to the mobile station (Figure 1, Section 0003, Section 0004 lines 1 – 7, Section 0005 line 3, the base station can be a RAN node).

Regarding Claim 19, Van Lieshout in view of Toskala teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 17. Toskala further teaches wherein the increase of the transmission power depends on a ratio of the number of the base station that transmits the control information to the number of the whole active base station (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the transmission power of the primary base station will be increased by the addition of power offsets, said power offsets will vary based on the number of non-primary cells such that the transmission power of said primary base station will compensate for power not transmitted by said non-primary cells).

7. Claims 20 – 25 and 27 – 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toskala et al. (US 6,650,905) in view of Van Lieshout et al. (US 2001/0036823).

Regarding Claim 20, Toskala teaches a method for controlling power of TFCI field for DSCH in case DSCH-associated DCH exists in a soft handover situation in a mobile communication system (Column 9 lines 61 – 67, Column 10 lines 18 – 42), the method comprising the steps of: determining whether a base station which transmits DSCH is a primary base station or not, and number of base stations that transmits TFCI, which is the information on the DSCH (Column 10 lines 18 – 42); setting a power

offset according to a result of the determination; and transmitting the TFCI using the set power offset (Column 10 lines 18 – 42).

Toskala does not teach a SRNC and DRNC for controlling a plurality of base stations and mobile stations and a TFCI2.

Van Lieshout teaches a SRNC and DRNC for controlling a plurality of base stations and mobile stations (Figure 1, Section 0019 lines 1 – 5) and a TFCI2 (Section 0031 lines 17 – 18).

Toskala and Van Lieshout both teach a UMTS system the employs soft handoff thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the SRNC, DRNC, and TFCI2 taught by Van Lieshout in the UMTS system of Toskala for the purposes of controlling the connection with the mobile station within a RAN, controlling the connection of said mobile station when said mobile station moves to another geographical area while said connection is active, and identifying for said mobile station the particular radio resources, such as spreading codes, to be used by the shared physical radio channel at a certain future moment in time as taught by Van Lieshout.

Regarding Claim 21, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 20. Toskala further teaches wherein the mobile station differently performs the power control based on whether or not the mobile station operates in a SSDT mode if the base station transmitting the DSCH is the primary base station (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, when the mobile station is in the SSDT mode there will be a base station that is selected as the primary base station, said mobile station

will conduct power control with said base station as opposed to conducting power control with a plurality of base stations when said mobile station is not in SSDT mode).

Regarding Claim 22, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 21. Toskala further teaches wherein the power of the TFCI field is identical to that of other fields in the DPCCH of the DCH if the mobile station is in the SSDT mode (Column 10 lines 30 – 42, the addition of the offsets will enable the power levels of the TFCI field, TPC field and pilot fields to be the same).

Regarding Claim 23, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 21. Toskala further teaches wherein the power of the TFCI field is a predetermined level if the base station transmitting the DSCH is a non-primary base station (Column 10 lines 30 – 42, the transmission power will be increased to a predetermined level due to the addition of the power offsets).

Regarding Claim 24, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 21. Toskala further teaches wherein the power of the TFCI field is set for a non-primary base station regardless of the primary base station such that a predetermined power is transmitted when the mobile station operates in the SSDT mode (Column 10 lines 30 – 42, when the mobile station is in SSDT mode the power levels for all of the fields will be set by the addition of the offsets).

Regarding Claim 25, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 20. Toskala further teaches wherein the power offset (TFCI PO, TFCI PO-primary) that has been set based on whether or not the base station, which transmits the DSCH, is the primary base station (Column 10 lines 30 – 42).

Van Lieshout further teaches a TFCI that is added to the control frame of the user plane (Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

Regarding Claim 27, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 20. Toskala further teaches wherein the power offset (TFCI PO, TFCI PO-primary) that has been set based on whether or not the base station, which transmits the DSCH, is the primary base station (Column 10 lines 30 – 42). Van Lieshout further teaches a TFCI that is added to a control message of the control plane (Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

Regarding Claim 28, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 20. Toskala further teaches wherein the power is controlled on the basis of the power offset differently assigned according to a ratio of the number of the base station that transmit the TFCI to the number of all the base stations, when the TFCI is transmitted from a plurality of base stations in an active set (Column 10 lines 18 – 42, the transmission power of the primary base stations will be controlled by the addition of power offsets, said power offsets will vary based on the number of non-primary cells such that the transmission power of said primary base stations will compensate for said non-primary cells). Van Lieshout further teaches TFCI2 (Section 0031 lines 17 – 18).

Regarding Claim 29, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 28. Toskala further teaches wherein the power offset (TFCI

PO, TFCI PO-primary) that has been set based on whether or not the base station, which transmits the TFCI, is the primary base station (Column 10 lines 30 – 42). Van Lieshout further teaches a TFCI that is added to the control frame of the user plane (Section 0020 lines 1 – 8, the Iub and Iur interfaces comprise both a control plane and a user plane).

8. Claims 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toskala et al. (US 6,650,905) in view of Van Lieshout et al. (US 2001/0036823) as applied to Claims 25 and 28 above, and further in view of TSG – RAN Working Group (TSG – RAN Working Group 3 Meeting #11, Radio Interface Parameter Updates).

Regarding Claim 26, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 25. Toskala in view of Van Lieshout does not teach wherein the existence of the power offset is indicated by a RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag of the control frame of the user plane.

TSG – RAN Working Group teaches wherein the existence of the power offset is indicated by a RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag of the control frame of the user plane (Section 6.3.3.9.2).

Toskala in view of Van Lieshout and TSG – RAN Working Group teach a UMTS system thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag taught by TSG – RAN Working Group in the UMTS system of Toskala in view of Van Lieshout for the purpose of indicating which information is present in a control frame

such as a TPC Power Offset value thus alerting the base station such that said base station applies said power offset as soon possible as taught by TSG – RAN Working Group.

Regarding Claim 30, Toskala in view of Van Lieshout teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 28. Toskala in view of Van Lieshout does not teach wherein the existence of the power offset is indicated by a RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag of the control frame of the user plane.

TSG – RAN Working Group teaches wherein the existence of the power offset is indicated by a RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag of the control frame of the user plane (Section 6.3.3.9.2).

Toskala in view of Van Lieshout and TSG – RAN Working Group teach a UMTS system thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the RADIO INTERFACE PARAMETER UPDATE Flag taught by TSG – RAN Working Group in the UMTS system of Toskala in view of Van Lieshout for the purpose of indicating which information is present in a control frame such as a TPC Power Offset value thus alerting the base station such that said base station applies said power offset as soon possible as taught by TSG – RAN Working Group.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S Dean whose telephone number is 703-305-8998. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A Maung can be reached on 703-308-7745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Raymond S. Dean
August 25, 2004

EDAN ORGAD

Au 2684